

AD-A104 396

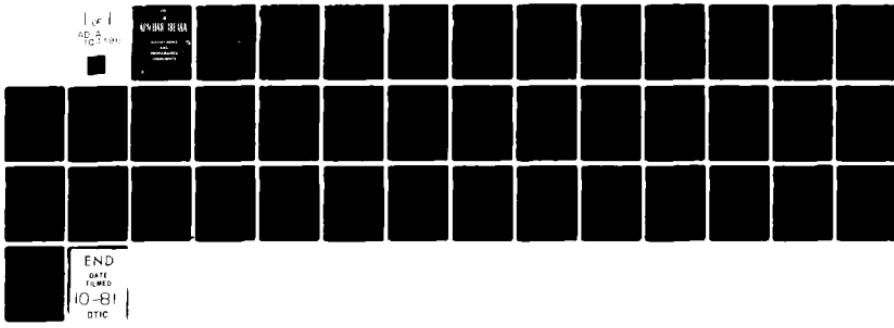
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATION--ETC F/6 15/3
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS FROM RED STAR (THE OFFICI--ETC(U)
MAR 81

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

1 of 1
AD-A104 396

UNCLASSIFIED
1 of 1
AD-A104 396



END
DATE FILMED
10-81
DTIC

LEVEL



КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

AD A 104396

mc FILE COPY

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS

March 1981

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE
OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (JOCS)

0 7 22 1981

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS
FROM
RED STAR
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 MARCH 1981

A large, bold, black stamp with the letters 'S' and 'DTIC' in a large font. Below 'DTIC' is the word 'SELECTED' and 'INFORMATION' stacked vertically. The stamp is oriented diagonally.

Note: Additional copies of this report may be obtained by contacting Colonel R. Redmond, Joint Chiefs of Staff -- Special Operations Division (JCS-SOD) at 697-3455. Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the above office.

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Classification	
<i>It is on file</i>	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
General or	
Dist	Special

Overview and Abstracts of Soviet Rhetoric and Propaganda Trends

Executive Summary

During March 1981, Soviet propagandists continued to exploit two emotional issues: (1) United States support of international terrorism, and (2) U.S. military assistance and aid to the Junta in El Salvador. President Reagan's denunciation of the USSR for supporting international terrorism clearly disturbed the Soviets; their reaction has been swift and violent. Soviet propagandists charged that "terrorism in the United States goes back to the white man's slaughter of the American Indians," and according to the Russians "Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed to terrorize the USSR and other peoples." Soviet propaganda and rhetoric continued to portray the U.S. as an aggressive nation, developing new and dangerous weapons at a frantic and unprecedented pace, and reviving the cold war. According to Soviet rhetoric, the Reagan administration has chosen "confrontation and increasing tension, rather than peace," and "the U.S. is conducting military policies when it should be concerned with diplomacy. The (US) leadership constantly views every issue as an East-West confrontation with an anti-communist attitude," according to the Russians.

The Kremlin continued to be troubled by the development and deployment of the "neutron bomb." The Soviets underscored that "deploying the neutron bomb would turn Europe into a hostage of the U.S." They emphatically stated that "if the neutron bomb is deployed to Europe, the USSR will most certainly take the necessary defensive steps." As in previous months, Russian propagandists gave strong and enhanced attention to the activities of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists put particular stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs. The amount of space allocated to this theme increased by 13 percent in March 1981. The emphasis given by the Kremlin to U.S. foreign military assistance programs varies with events and issues in particular countries. For example, U.S. military assistance to China was a very high priority propaganda theme during all of 1980; however, since January of 1981, little or no mention has been made of U.S. military assistance to China. It appears that the Soviet propaganda apparatus is waiting for more tangible evidence about the Reagan administration's policy toward China.

Events in Poland during March 1981 continued to be of deepest concern to Moscow. The space allocated to Poland increased substantially; part of this increased coverage was due to the propaganda exploitation of joint Soviet-Polish military exercises. The tone of Soviet propaganda continued to be perturbed and somewhat threatening relative to the Solidarity movement. The scope of propaganda content emphasized four major themes: (1) Soviet and Polish military forces are loyal to the military fraternity and

socialism; (2) the Communist Party (in Poland) will solve its problems; (3) anti-socialist activities of the Solidarity movement are disruptive; and (4) U.S. and NATO are taking advantage of events in Poland to spread cold war psychology.

Indirectly, Soviet propagandists affirmed the uphill and arduous task they are having in Afghanistan. Russian propaganda highlighted two themes: (1) foreign intervention and aid being given to the counterrevolutionaries, and (2) the Afghanistan Army courageously defends the country, people and the revolution.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda about Pakistan emphasized U.S. military assistance, cooperation and aid. However, Soviet propaganda continued to underscore the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. Russian propaganda insisted that Pakistan has several installations for the manufacture of nuclear fuel. One article reported that "Secret Project 706 is a program to develop the first Pakistani A-bomb."

The principal scope of Soviet feature articles about the 26th (CPSU) Party Congress highlighted international events and the urgent need to modernize and automate the Soviet industry. A parade of leaders from friendly communist countries addressed the 26th Congress and were highly critical and uncompromising toward U.S. foreign policy and military programs. The issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military emphasized: (1) that those (Soviet) officers that neglect their duties must be punished more severely; (2) a spirit of competition in training is lacking and must be corrected; and (3) Soviet political and line officers must focus on improving political instruction and military discipline.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Overview and Abstracts of Soviet Rhetoric and Propaganda Trends	E-1
Introduction	1
 PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS	 1
General	2
United States	4
Overall Tone	5
Themeatic Emphasis	6
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	7
The Arms Race	11
Foreign Military Assistance	13
Other Themes	16
Poland	16
Afghanistan	18
Pakistan	19
Japan	20
El Salvador	21
 PART II. COVERAGE OF THE SOVIET UNION	 22
Allocation of Major Subjects	22
The 26th Communist Party (CPSU) Congress	23
Allocation of Soviet Military Themes	25
Examples of Selected Critical Coverage of Various Topics	25
 APPENDIX A	
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons	A-1

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 - Foreign Governments that Received Significant Coverage	2
Table 2 - Percent of Total Negative Space Allocated to United States, and Selected Countries	6
Table 3 - Major Soviet Propaganda Themes Related to United States	7
Table 4 - Country/Area of United States Military Hegemony	7
Table 5 - Country/Area Given United States Military Assistance	13
Table 6 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Major Subjects for 14 Months	23
Table 7 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Military Subjects	25

INTRODUCTION. The data in this report reflects Soviet media emphasis and propaganda trends for a 22 month period -- June 1979 to March 1981. Over 22,930 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during March 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration (MPA) of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS. In March 1981, approximately 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of space reflected an increase of 6 percent from the previous month, and represents the normal pattern for space allocated to foreign coverage.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in March 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>March 1981</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - Jan 81</u>
1. United States	34.35%	35.03%	27.71%
2. Mongolia	10.64%	.42%	.86%
3. Poland	10.18%	6.41%	2.98%
4. Afghanistan	3.61%	6.74%	4.47%
5. El Salvador	2.97%	2.22%	.29%
6. Pakistan	2.83%	-----	.73%
7. NATO	2.34%	1.18%	1.30%
8. East Germany	2.08%	2.46%	3.48%
9. Spain	1.88%	.05%	.14%
10. Warsaw Pact	1.79%	1.75%	2.43%
11. Japan	1.75%	3.25%	2.14%
12. United Kingdom	1.59%	4.70%	1.63%

General. As a matter of policy, the editor's of Red Star underscore national anniversaries and significant events pertaining to socialist countries friendly to the Soviet Union.

Two events accounted for the very high coverage allocated to Mongolia: (1) the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian Army, and (2) the space launch and associated activities related to the launch of a joint Soviet-Mongolian cosmonaut team. The complete "propaganda package" of honors were allocated to the celebration of both events. The Soviet-Mongolian space program was underscored by a series of feature articles that described the day-to-day activities of the Salyut 6 Space Station. Several examples of the tone and scope of such articles are:

"Since 1959, Mongolian scientists have conducted modest, but fruitful space research. Joint Soviet-Mongolian space program being conducted at present is a logical continua-

tion of cooperation of socialist countries within the framework of interkosmos."

"Soviet-Mongolian cosmonaut teams are studying geology, natural resources of Mongolia and parts of the USSR; what happens to substances in weightlessness, and many other interesting subjects on board Salyut 6 Space Station."

The 25th Anniversary of the East German Army, which was given preliminary coverage in February, continued to be reported in March. Full honors were extended to East Germany including state exhibits, ceremonies, receptions and "full scope" interviews with distinguished visitors from Germany.

Increased coverage of Spain was due to several Red Star feature articles concerning internal security problems in Spain. Additional feature stories stressed growing Soviet-Spanish cultural relations. An example of one technique used by Soviet propagandists to degrade and "snipe" at the United States was apparent in the content of several articles pertaining to the attempted political coup in Spain. Soviet propagandists reported that "(the) Spanish government was dismayed at the slow and cold reaction of the United States to the attempted coup by the (Spanish) military." The article went on to state that "this may affect continuing relations between the United States and Spain."

During the past 22 months China has consistently received an average of four percent of the space in Red Star allocated to foreign affairs. In March 1981, China received less than one percent of foreign coverage space. The only feature story pertaining to China in March reported that "China, with U.S. approval, created a new counterrevolutionary group called United Front. One of Pol Pot supporters will head this group. The Kampuchean people will not tolerate a counterrevolution."

United States. Since there were no dramatic or outstanding world events to exploit in March 1981, Soviet propagandists highlighted two emotional issues: (1) international terrorism, and (2) U.S. aid and assistance provided to the government in El Salvador. Both subjects received substantial and repeated attention in Red Star.

One particularly insidious propaganda article was headlined "USA--STRONGHOLD OF TERRORISM." Soviet propagandists charged that "terrorism in the U.S. goes back to the white man's slaughter of the American Indians and slavery of the blacks." This feature story emphasized that the murder of Martin Luther King and (Bob) Kennedy were acts of political terror." It also underscored that "many blacks have been victims of racist terrorist acts. Over 20 black children have been murdered recently in Atlanta. U.S. terrorism is found all over the world." According to the Russians, "Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed to terrorize USSR and other peoples."

Selected abstracts of other Red Star articles concerning "U.S. sponsored international terrorism" are listed below.

"U.S. government prepares large groups of terrorists for activities in Cuba, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Anglola, Kampuchea. U.S. and ally countries have special centers where CIA trains terrorists. CIA has trained 30 groups of terrorists in Miami in past 6 months."

"Ethiopian foreign minister criticizes U.S. and allies for calling national liberation movements terrorists."

"Israel, killer of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese, is delighted at U.S. governments new anti-terrorism policy... USSR supports Palstianian freedom, the solution to problem made by Arab countries, and the end of Zionism and aggression."

"Another manifestation of U.S. terrorism was the U.S. decision to renew the cold war. Increasing NATO mili-

tarism terrorizes the world. CIA is also responsible for many terrorist actions. From 1961-1977 alone CIA conducted 900 operations against governments and people. CIA organized 24 attempts on the life of Fidel Castro. CIA's infamous activities in Latin America are condemned worldwide. Now, the Reagan administration is conducting a fight against international terrorism which is just an excuse to fight liberation movements."

"Washington, which is currently trying to pass itself off as the fighter of terrorism, is encouraging and aiding terrorist groups such as counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan."

"U.S. is preparing special terrorist bands to intervene in Nicaragua. Former Somosa supporters are being aided by the United States to start a counterrevolution."

The scope, media content and the tone of news articles and feature stories about the U.S. did not change significantly (in March) ; in fact, Soviet propaganda was more intemperate and harsh than in previous months.

As expected Red Star news items and feature stories were carefully selected to reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the foreign and military policies of the Reagan administration. For almost two years, the United States received more than 50 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--this trend continued. See Table 2 for a comparison of space hostile or negative in tone, allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>March 1981</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - Jan 81</u>
1. United States	61.91%	56.92%	55.07%
2. Poland	5.10%	5.10%	.18%
3. El Salvador	4.75%	1.74%	.45%
4. Pakistan	4.50%	-----	1.46%
5. Israel	2.78%	3.17%	4.32%
6. Japan	2.51%	5.07%	3.91%
7. United Kingdom.....	2.34%	7.11%	2.81%
8. West Germany	2.31%	3.55%	3.75%
9. South Africa	1.90%	.49%	2.79%
10. NATO	1.90%	3.22%	8.53%

The subject matter of Soviet propaganda changes with issues and events, but in one respect it has remained steadfast in that political/military subjects have completely dominated Soviet coverage of the United States. In fact, in March 1981 only 3 percent of the total space allocated to the U.S. pertained to subjects other than military (see Table 3).

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda about the United States stressed three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony-- as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology -- the arms race; and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for almost two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in the table below (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1981						1980							
	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB
US Military/ Political Hegemony	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%	50%	44%	45%	34%	57%	41%	36%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%	27%	23%	19%	34%	13%	33%	12%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%	15%	25%	26%	27%	15%	14%	41%
All Other	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%	08%	08%	10%	15%	15%	14%	41%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States Military Hegemony

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during a seven (7) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this progaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>	<u>Jan 81</u>	<u>Dec 80</u>	<u>Nov 80</u>	<u>Oct 80</u>	<u>Sep 80</u>
1. World Wide	29.5%	42.2%	18.0%	16.0%	00.0%	00.0%	63.8%
2. Latin America	23.9%	07.7%	11.0%	18.0%	14.0%	00.0%	00.0%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East	22.9%	10.6%	50.0%	21.2%	22.4%	97.0%	22.0%
4. Europe	18.0%	21.8%	03.0%	27.5%	29.0%	02.0%	11.0%
5. Africa	03.0%	15.0%	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%
6. Asia	02.7%	02.8%	18.0%	17.3%	34.6%	01.0%	03.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In March 1981, Soviet propaganda organizations underscored, at a moderate high level, the scope and activities of U.S. hegemony worldwide. Feature articles emphasized that "U.S. aggression has global character (and that the) United States considers itself (the) world gendarme." One long article was headlined "USA--COURSE OF AGGRESSION AND ADVENTURES"; it highlighted that the European allies of the U.S. "have been assigned to monitor Western Europe, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean. West Germany, in particular, has been assigned (by the U.S.) to increase its forces and monitor the Atlantic Ocean." Soviet propagandists went on to underscore that the "U.S. is (now) focusing on the Middle East and Southeast Asia." The Soviets continued to emphasize that the U.S. military have expanded their plans to build bases in the Middle East and Asia for the Rapid Deployment Forces.

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star gave strong and continued attention to the activities of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. The following abstracts outline the scope and tone of the Kremlin's propaganda in regard to Rapid Deployment Forces.

"Another group of ships joins those already in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. U.S. continues to make plans to locate Rapid Reaction Units in the Middle East and strengthen the overall Middle East strategy."

"The U.S. Defense Department is planning to form a special command in Southwest Asia, it would control the activities of the Rapid Reaction Forces in the Middle East and Indian Ocean. The headquarters of this force would be located in Somalia."

"U.S. plans to spend over two billion dollars building and improving bases (for Rapid Deployment Forces) in Egypt, Diego Garcia, Oman, Somalia, and Kenya. The U.S. is trying to influence Middle East countries to form a military block that would favor the U.S. and European strategy. The U.S. is aiding Pakistan and Japan to become gendarmes in their respective regions."

"The Pentagon is accelerating its preparation of Rapid Deployment Forces. Secret electronic warfare training was

held recently at Fort Bragg Air Force Base. The training was called "Gallant Height."

"The U.S. military is training Rapid Reaction Forces in the deserts of California and Arizona."

"The U.S. military plan to deploy units of the Rapid Reaction Force to Sudan, as well as send military aid to Sudan."

Soviet propagandists continued to exploit and stress the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the use of electronic intelligence worldwide. CIA was charged with recruiting, training and masterminding terrorist organizations worldwide. One article charged that CIA agents at the U.S. Embassy in Mozambique provided intelligence to South African agents who, in turn, used the information for activities against Mozambique under cover of U.S. Embassies."

The editors of Red Star increased their coverage markedly of "U.S. military and political hegemony" in Latin America (see data in Table 4). Although the major Soviet propaganda emphasis was on U.S. activities in El Salvador, several feature articles stressed that the United States is expanding its influence throughout Latin America.

Selected abstracts of Red Star feature articles that expressed the tone and mood of "U.S. military and political hegemony" are contained below:

"U.S. RC-135 spy plane crashes near Aleutian Islands, not far from Soviet territory. The U.S. often sends its spy planes into Soviet regions. The latest plans of the Pentagon include modernization of U-2 spy planes and improving the AWACS system. These plans are sent to spy on Socialist countries in Europe and in the USSR."

"South Korean and U.S. armed forces conduct large scale assault training - Valiant Flex-81. This is part of the

Team Spirit-81 exercise. Men from the U.S. Marines, 7th Fleet Ships and 100 aircraft participated in the training."

"Reagan plans to send over 1000 military personnel to Sinai. These men would be part of a multi-national force stationed in the Sinai to maintain peace. But the U.S. really only wants to strengthen its position in this strategic region. The plan is part of a larger plot to increase U.S. military forces in the Middle East."

"Cuban Defense Minister criticizes U.S. policy towards Cuba and Central America. The U.S. administration is conducting anti-Cuban propaganda campaigns and is concentrating its forces in the Caribbean for a new campaign of aggression."

"Costa Rican Workers' Confederation protests sending of U.S destroyer into Costa Rican waters. They call this a threat to and pressure on Central American countries."

"The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry demands that the U.S. government investigate special camps (in the U.S.) which train former Somosa guards for armed intervention in Nicaragua."

"U.S. plans large scale military maneuvers near the Mexican border. These military exercises threaten national liberation groups in Latin America. The American military also threatens the stability and political order in Latin American countries."

"The United States continues its cold war tactics with extensive anti-Soviet propaganda."

"NATO leadership and the U.S. continue to dispense false propaganda and myths about the Soviet military threat."

"HAIG (Secretary of State) justifies U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran Junta with slanderous propaganda about Soviet and Cuban intervention. He further maligns the USSR with talk about possible Soviet intervention in the Middle East. However, all concrete facts point to United States intervention in the Middle East and El Salvador."

"U.S. increases pressure on Holland to allow deployment of nuclear missiles, and increase in its defense budget."

"Senator Kennedy and ABC-TV express concern over U.S. aid and advisors being sent to El Salvador. ABC-TV claims

that the events are similiar to those that led to the war in Vietnam. European newspapers also report that the U.S. is getting into another Vietnam."

The Arms Race

During March 1981, the harsh tone of Red Star's rhetoric and the amount of space allocated to the arms race continued at a high level, with 24 percent of the total coverage of the United States. Soviet propaganda highlighted the following topics: (1) the unprecedeted military and arms build-up by the Reagan administration; (2) the deployment of the advanced Pershing missiles to Europe; and (3) the U.S. arms race is a threat to all the people of the world.

The editors of Red Star continued to be concerned about the development and deployment of the "neutron bomb" to Western Europe. One feature article explained that in a limited nuclear war, the neutron bomb could be used to escalate the conflict. The article went on to emphasize that "deploying the neutron bomb in West Europe would turn Europe into a hostage of the United States, and it certainly guarantees U.S. influence over Europe." The Soviet propagandists emphatically stated that "If the U.S. manufactures the neutron bomb and deploys it in Europe, the USSR will most certainly take the necessary defensive steps." However, Red Star concluded that the USSR opposes the manufacture of such "barbaric weapons."

According to Soviet rhetoric, the Reagan administration has chosen "confrontation and increasing tension, rather than peace." A lead article in Red Star emphasized that "U.S. military budgets for the next three years are astronomical. All armed forces will be modernized. Furthermore, the U.S. plans to manufacture B-1 aircraft, stealth planes, sidewinder missiles, and M-1 tanks. Also the U.S. will develop military space technology and improve and enlarge intervention forces." (The Soviet code name for the RDF.)

Some abstracts from Red Star feature stories that expressed the very harsh tone and mood of Soviet rhetoric about the U.S. military budget and weapons development programs are described below:

"The U.S. is conducting military policies when it should be concerned with diplomacy. U.S. leadership constantly views every issue as an East-West confrontation and with an anti-communist attitude. The U.S. administration has taken a pro-military stance that includes increasing military exports as well as accelerating the arms race."

"U.S. plans to spend 1.5 billion dollars to build three new nuclear submarines. Washington plans to increase the number of ships in the Navy to 600. This increased militarism is due to the desire to have complete supremacy over the USSR."

"The U.S. Navy is accelerating the construction of Trident submarines."

"Newspapers worldwide condemn the new U.S. administration's cold war tactics and increasing militarism."

"An international conference of doctors for peace and against nuclear weapons was held in Washington D.C. The conference sent a communique to Reagan and Brezhnev in which they explained that nuclear war would be a medical disaster for all countries. Disarmament talks must be held!"

"The U.S. is preparing for chemical warfare, it has conducted secret experiments for years. In 1961 the Pentagon poisoned ten thousand square miles in Texas with a chemical substance. A million dollars will go into the production of binary chemical weapons in the next fiscal year."

"A U.S. Pershing missile exploded while being transported in West Germany. Fortunately no one was killed. In 1980, there were three such incidents and the U.S. still plans to deploy 600 Pershings in Europe. This missile is a very real threat to peace and life. USSR suggests a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe."

The unusual sensitivity of the Soviets about reports that they spend huge amounts on military weapons and foreign military assistance was clearly evidenced by the tone of the following Red Star article.

"A report covering the period 1969-1978 by a U.S. Agency for Control of Arms and Military Spending claimed that the USSR was first in military spending. In the first place, the USSR only provided aid to those countries that requested aid in accordance with United Nations Article 51. Furthermore the Soviet Union has consistently supported disarmament. The United States takes first place in selling arms to over 70 countries. The U.S. not only sells arms to other countries, but also requires those countries to support U.S. policies. U.S. sells arms to dictatorships and racist regimes."

Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security

Soviet propagandists continued to put particular stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme increased by 13 percent during March 1981 (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for March 1981 as compared with an average for an eight month period is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below:

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>March 1981</u>	<u>Average for Feb. 1980 - July 1980</u>
1. Latin America	33.5%	07.0%
2. Middle East	26.7%	19.8%
3. Europe/NATO	26.5%	23.5%
4. Africa	07.2%	07.2%
5. Asia/Pacific	06.1%	18.5%
6. China	00.0%	23.8%
	<u>100.0%*</u>	<u>100.0%*</u>

[*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.]

The emphasis given by Kremlin propagandists to United States Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security programs varies with events and issues in the particular area. For example, U.S. military assistance to China was a very high priority propaganda theme during all of 1980; however, since January of 1981 little or not mention has been made of U.S. military assistance to China. It appears that the Soviet propaganda apparatus is waiting for more tangible evidence about the Reagan administration's policy toward China.

The propaganda theme that the United States is turning Egypt into a giant military base for the imperialist nations continued unabated in March. Another item reported that the U.S. plans to supply Egypt with 350 M-60 tanks, 800 M-113 APCs and an unspecified number of F-16 fighter aircraft. Other articles in the Soviet press about U.S. military assistance to the Middle East reported:

"The U.S. will increase military aid to Middle East countries. America will sell an air defense system to United Arab Emirates, and missiles and aircraft to Saudi Arabia."

"U.S., Isreal and Egypt agree to allow multinational armed forces on the Sinai."

"U.S. is selling Saudi Arabia additional equipment to extend the flying range of its F-15 aircraft."

The vast majority of Soviet propaganda articles pertaining to Latin America underscored U.S. military assistance to the Salvadoran Junta. The following are selected abstracts from the March 1981 issues of Red Star about U.S. military assistance to El Salvador:

"The U.S. continues to aid Salvadoran Junta who are currently using six large U.S. military transport heli-

copters. More military advisors (20 to 30) will be sent and possibly 30 million dollars in aid."

"U.S. sends 25 million dollars in military aid to Salvadoran Junta. El Salvador must stay in U.S. sphere of influence at any price. It may become another Vietnam."

"White House requests an additional 66 million dollars in aid for Junta. Most would go for military assistance."

"The Reagan administration has taken another step in the escalation of armed intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Additional aid is being given to the Junta."

"Another group of Green Berets is sent to El Salvador. Junta's brutality continues against the people."

The following are selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the March 1981 issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs concerning countries in Europe and Asia.

"Prime Minister M. Thatcher and Presidnet Reagan discuss increasing defense spending of Great Britian and the U.S., and increasing NATO's geographical influence. Anti-Soviet and cold war dogmas are used to justify such actions."

"The United States will deploy more A-10 aircraft to South Korea."

"United States is using Japanese territory as a base for the depoloyment of U.S. military forces in the Far East and Asia. All maneuvres and military operations conducted by the U.S. in Asia are carried out from Japan."

"According to the New York Times, U.S. and Greece have a secret agreement that the U.S. will have sole control over nuclear weapons deployed on Greek territory. This contradicts public statements of Greek officials."

"British Defense Minister underscores that the United States and Great Britian agree on defense issues, especially on the need to deploy medium range nuclear missiles in Europe."

"The West German Defense Minister and U.S. Secretary of Defense discuss NATO policies, and agree to increase military activities and cooperation. West Germany agrees to increase its military budget."

"Citizens of Iceland are very disturbed by the growing U.S. military activities in Iceland."

Other Themes

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past year an average of 13 percent of the space in Red Star allocated to the U.S. concerned "other themes", but in March 1981 it was only three percent. Several abstracts of the Red Star news items that express the tone of "other themes" are contained below:

"A famous U.S. sociologist, Bertram Gross, maintains that the United States is heading towards Fascism. He notes that the same elements are present in the U.S. that were in Germany, Italy, and Japan prior to the advent of Fascism."

"Reagan names Vice-President Bush the head of a special crisis group which would coordinate action of the various government departments in case of an emergency--such as, terrorist actions or an attack on the United States."

"A 19-year old black man is lynched in Mobile, Alabama."

Poland. Events in Poland continued to be of deepest interest and concern to the editors of Red Star. The space allocated to Poland in March 1981 increased substantially (see data in Table 1), part of this increased coverage was due to propaganda exploitation of joint Soviet-Polish military exercises. On the political front, the Soviets were clearly agitated and distressed with events in Poland. The tone of Soviet propaganda continued to be perturbed and somewhat threatening relative to the Solidarity movement. The scope of Red

Star's content emphasized four major themes:

(1) Soviet and Polish military forces are loyal to the traditions of the military fraternity and socialism-----	56%
(2) The United Workers' Party will solve its problems-----	19%
(3) Anti-socialist activities of the Solidarity movement-----	17%
(4) The U.S. and NATO are taking advantage of events in Poland to spread cold war sentiments and psychological warfare against Poland-----	08%

Some abstracts of the content of Red Star articles with respect to Poland are listed below:

"U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger expresses concern about the situation in Poland and the Warsaw Pact Soyuz 81 training exercises. He is worried that the continued training may include preparations for the Soviets to go into Poland. He also discusses possible measures that the U.S. may take, ignoring the fact that Poland was, is and will be socialist, and belongs to the Warsaw Pact, not NATO. Only the Polish government can solve its problems, not the United States."

"Soviet and Polish military units excel in joint tactical training. They are true to the traditions of the military fraternity."

"Solidarity continues to increase tension and disorder in Poland. In spite of promise for 90 days without strikes, Solidarity is preparing for new strikes. Propaganda leaflets attacking the Polish Communist Party are being distributed all over Poland. The government will hold plenum of Central Committee on March 29 to discuss situation."

"A four hour strike in Poland paralyzes industry and transportation. These activities of Solidarity are clearly political. The current strike is aimed at pressuring the government to agree to anti-socialist demands. The government and Polish newspapers denounce these anti-socialist activities."

"A 65-year old worker sets fire to himself in protest against Solidarity, whose activities are endangering Poland."

"Polish government and Solidarity leaders continue talks on preventing a general strike. Solidarity is making unpleasant political demands. The U.S. government is conducting a hysterical campaign in regard to events in Poland."

"Situation in Poland is very tense due to a 4-hour strike. Solidarity leaders and leaders of anti-socialist groups are complicating talks with the government. Solidarity is passing out instructions that call for the seizure of offices and other buildings. Local solidarity groups are discrediting police and militia. Power of the government is being undermined."

"Polish newspaper publishes an article that is critical of NATO. The socialist bloc always supports peace and disarmament while NATO continues the arms race. NATO's aggressive policies are rationalized by the alleged "threat from the east." Polish military forces and the Warsaw Pact forces are ready to defend socialism. Poland is also disturbed by NATO's continuous large-scale maneuvers; Warsaw Pact nations have never conducted such large maneuvers."

"Interviews with Polish officers. They all favor socialism and alliance with USSR. They emphasize that the Soviet Union has been a valuable friend and had given great assistance in the training and development of the Polish Army. The Polish armed forces support socialism. Enemies of socialism will be defeated."

Afghanistan. Soviet propaganda about events and activities in Afghanistan in March 1981 emphasized the following themes and/or events:

(1) Foreign Intervention and Aid to Counterrevolutionaries-----	38%
(2) The Afghanistan Army Defends and Rebuilds the Country-----	30%
(3) Soviet-Afghanistan Friendship-----	10%
(4) Hijacked Pakistani Boeing 720-----	22%
	100%

As in previous months, no mention was made of military or other activities of Soviet troops. Abstracts of the overall scope, tone and content of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Afghanistan are:

"The Afghanistan Army courageously defends the country, people and the revolution."

"A U.S. State Department official stated that President Reagan would like to see a political coup in Afghanistan. The U.S. has been involved in Afghanistan for two years."

"The United States continues to propagandize about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, even after Reagan has admitted that the U.S. is supplying the counterrevolutionaries with military supplies by way of Pakistan."

"Washington, which is currently trying to pass itself off as the fighter of terrorism, is encouraging and aiding terrorist groups, such as the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan."

"The United States and European countries continue to supply weapons to counterrevolutionaries. Mercenaries are also aiding the counterrevolutionaries."

"Chinese, U.S., and Pakistani weapons are taken from a captured counterrevolutionary group in Afghanistan."

"Babruk Karmal condemns foreign support for counterrevolutionaries. He states that the armed forces are supporting the revolution, defending the people and country, and are strengthening unity and nationalism."

"A Pakistani Boeing 720 was hijacked with 145 passengers, landed at Kabul on March 3. The Afghanistan government is attempting to obtain a peaceful solution to this problem."

"Pakistan government officials are reluctant to meet the demand of the hijackers, and blame the Afghanistan government officials for not cooperating with them in an attempt to capture the hijackers. The Afghanistan government is solving the problem as constructively as possible."

Pakistan. In March 1981, Soviet propaganda and media coverage of Pakistan increased dramatically. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda toward Pakistan

emphasized United States military assistance, cooperation and aid. The editors of Red Star underscored that:

"The United States wants to influence Pakistan to act as a partner in U.S. Middle East strategy. Pakistan will play the role of gendarme in the Middle East."

"U.S. plans to send Pakistan \$400 million in military aid. The U.S. and Pakistan have made secret agreements that allow the U.S. to build bases in Pakistan. This is all the more alarming when one considers Reagan's recent statement about aiding the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan."

"Indians protest U.S. military aid to Pakistan."

"The U.S. government plans to send Pakistan a half billion dollars in modern weapons. This is a threat to India."

Soviet propaganda continued to underscore the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. A feature story stressed that Pakistan has several installations for the manufacture of nuclear fuel. The article reported that "Secret Project 706 is a program for developing the first Pakistani A-bomb." It was emphasized that significant progress has been made and Pakistan is ready to set up an underground test site. Funds for the development and testing of the A-bomb have been made available by (unspecified) foreign governments, according to Red Star.

Japan. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda directed at Japan continued to articulate the evils of Japanese militarism, and underscored that Japan is the primary base for United States military operations in Asia and the Pacific. Red Star also stressed that Japan's 1981 military budget was increased by 13.3 percent from the previous year. Abstracts of the content of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Japan are:

"Joint Japanese-US Air Force training is held near Misawa."

"Japan has activated the 1st Tank Division and stationed it on Hokkaido. In the near future Japan will station 2-3 additional tank (mechanized) divisions on Hokkaido. These mechanized troops have been supplied with modern weapons and tanks."

"The Japanese Defense Minister supports emergency legislation that would increase the power of the military in crisis situations."

"A Japanese military firm - Nippon Electric - and a South Korean firm - Gold Star - are cooperating in the production of military weapons. By law, Japanese firms cannot export weapons; therefore, the two companies have agreed that their cooperation is for the production of peaceful (non-military) products. The truth is that the Japanese firm is supplying the South Koreans with parts for artillery and other weapons. The Japanese government has not corrected this situation."

"Japan has secretly been supplying the South Korean military with tanks, armored transport vehicles and military boats."

El Salvador. Red Star's coverage of political and military events in El Salvador ranked high, and was given prominent attention by its editors. Soviet propagandists exploited events in El Salvador as "proof" of U.S. military/political hegemony and imperialism. The scope and tone of Red Star's coverage continued to exploit three propaganda themes:

	<u>March 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>
(1) U.S. Intervention and Military Assistance	83%	60%
(2) Successful Operations of Revolutionary Forces	08%	30%
(3) Atrocities by Government Military Forces	09%	10%
	100%	100%

Selected abstracts of Red Star articles pertaining to El Salvador are:

"United States plans to provide El Salvador with 225 million dollars in military and economic aid."

"The Reagan administration has taken another step in its escalation of armed intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Additional military aid is being sent."

"United States supported Salvadoran Junta forces and revolutionaries continue fighting in Suchitoto, San Lorenzo, and Arkatao. Both sides suffer heavy losses."

"Salvadoran revolutionaries continue courageous struggle against the military forces of the Junta."

"Salvadoran Junta's military forces barbarically bomb refugee camps in Honduras. From March 7 through March 13, the Junta was responsible for the death of 800 old men, women and children."

"Haig justifies U.S. military aid to Salvadoran Junta with slander about Soviet and Cuban intervention. He further maligns the USSR with charges of possible Soviet intervention in the Middle East and El Salvador."

PART II. COVERAGE OF THE SOVIET UNION. Of the total space in Red Star for February 1981, 74 percent was allocated to domestic news, political/social issues, and reporting the activities of the 26th Communist Party (CPSU) Congress. News and feature stories about the Soviet military were allocated 51 percent of the space in Red Star. The majority of the space about domestic politics reported the activities and major speeches of the 26th Party Congress.

A statistical view of the allocation and distribution of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below.

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1981						1980							
	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB
Soviet Military.....	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%	61%	60%	64%	63%	62%	65%	53%
Domestic Politics...	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%	06%	04%	02%	02%	10%	07%	16%
Economy/Technology..	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%	06%	08%	06%	07%	07%	06%	04%
Society/Culture.....	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%	07%	12%	13%	11%	11%	09%	07%
Foreign Affairs.....	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%	14%	08%	08%	12%	05%	06%	15%
Other.....	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%	06%	08%	07%	05%	05%	07%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The 26th Communist Party (CPSU) Congress. The main thrust of Red Star articles (for the period 23 February to 4 March) about the Party Congress highlighted international political/military events and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Substantive feature stories in Red Star about the 26th Party Congress underscored the following subjects.

International Political/Military	50% of space
Economic Subjects	36%
Soviet Society	13%
Science, Technology, Art	01%
	100%

For the most part Soviet rhetoric at the Party Congress was hard and uncompromising toward the United States and NATO. President Leonid Brezhnev and other speakers emphasized that: (1) the USSR will continue to oppose U.S. military/political hegemony (worldwide); (2) the Soviet Union supports world peace, detente and disarmament; (3) Russia will provide military assistance to liberated countries, when requested; (4) the Warsaw Pact Allies and the USSR will improve their military capabilities; (5) the Far Eastern Regions will be industrialized; (6) domestic energy systems will be expanded and improved; and (7) advanced technology (computers) for industry will be accelerated.

Selected abstracts of the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric as expressed by major speakers at the 26th Congress (during March) are below:

"General Secretary of Greek Communist Party criticizes U.S. and NATO militarism, deployment of neutron bomb in Europe. Syrian Communist Party praises Soviet-Syrian relations, criticizes Camp David talks, Israel and U.S. intervention in the Middle East."

"CPSU's foreign policy focuses on encouraging international trade, protecting growth of socialist countries worldwide, support peace and disarmament. At the same time, strong Soviet military and Warsaw Pact forces ensure the protection of socialist countries. The CPSU encourages more political activities on the local party level. Political and ideological education must be improved."

"In the next five years the Siberian, Far Eastern Regions will be industrialized, standard of living will be improved, the energy systems will be expanded, industrial and agricultural production will increase. The Soviet political system will grow and increase its influence."

"Electrical energy should increase in the next 5 years. By 1985 electrical energy will reach 1550-1600 billion kilowatt hours. New hydroelectric power plants will be built in Siberia, Far East and Central Asia. By 1985, oil production will reach 620-645 million tons per year. Oil regions in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan will be developed. By 1985, natural gas production will reach 600-640 billion cubic meters per year. Coal production will reach 770-800 million tons in 1985."

"By 1985 production of rolled ferrous metal will reach 117-120 million tons. Production of aluminum will increase 15-20 percent, copper 20-25 percent. Quality and methods of production will be improved. Petrochemical and industrial chemical production will increase 30-33 percent. Introduction of new technology will be emphasized."

"New machines and technology will be introduced. Computer technology will grow and be updated. Auto industry will focus on production of trucks and diesel engines."

"Scientific research programs will be encouraged. Assimilation of new technology in industry will be accelerated. Computers, automated factories with robots will replace

old methods. More energy machinery will be introduced. Special focus will be on mathematics, nuclear science, physics and space research."

The Soviet Military. As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline, morale, military training and field exercises received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7 below). (Percent is total of Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1981</u>				<u>1980</u>					
	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN
Military Discipline/Morale	46.3%	40.8%	39.0%	46.2%	37.3%	42.3%	36.7%	35.6%	34.8%	35.9%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	32.4%	34.6%	41.2%	36.5%	34.2%	37.1%	34.3%	34.5%	34.3%	33.0%
Soviet History/WW II ...	10.1%	14.1%	07.7%	08.3%	18.4%	12.6%	15.3%	12.9%	16.1%	18.1%
Military Logistics	04.4%	04.7%	09.3%	05.4%	04.8%	03.3%	04.1%	08.5%	04.8%	04.8%
Peace and Disarmament	05.8%	03.0%	00.8%	02.0%	00.0%	00.7%	04.7%	03.7%	00.0%	00.0%
Other Military.....	01.0%	02.8%	02.0%	01.6%	05.3%	04.0%	04.9%	04.8%	10.0%	08.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The majority of negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military. It should be noted that the Soviet military political indoctrination system (the Political cadre) uses Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized: (1) that those (Soviet) officers that neglect their duties must be punished more severely; (2) a spirit of competition in training is lacking and must be corrected; and (3) political and line officers must focus on improving political instruction and military discipline.

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the military are below:

"Armored infantry unit performs poorly in tactical training because the spirit of competition is lacking, organization is poor and officers neglect their duties."

"Creative training devices and new techniques often enhance the training processes and provides excellent results."

"An officer is interested in the wife of a fellow officer, but he is rejected. In turn he starts an ugly rumor about her and her husband's best friend. When the villain is discovered, Komsomil brings him to trial. He loses his reputation and is branded for what he is."

"Military unit is criticized for poor discipline. Commanding officers must instill respect for discipline and order into their subordinates. The degree of discipline shows the quality of military preparation and morale of unit."

"Officers are punished for mismanagement of government funds, supplies and negligence of duties."

"Problems in morale and training are solved by work of Red Star investigative teams."

"Officers are punished for negligence of duties."

"Military and party organizations must increase political activities, meetings and active incorporation of guidelines set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Party activities must penetrate and influence all levels of military activities and training."

"Criticism of military unit whose members neglect duties, skip work, drink too much. The unit is behind in socialist competition, has poor morale. Commanding officers and political officers must focus on better organization of training and competition."

"Sense of duty, responsibility, communist principles, patriotism must be taught to young officers to they can become more effective officers."

APPENDIX A

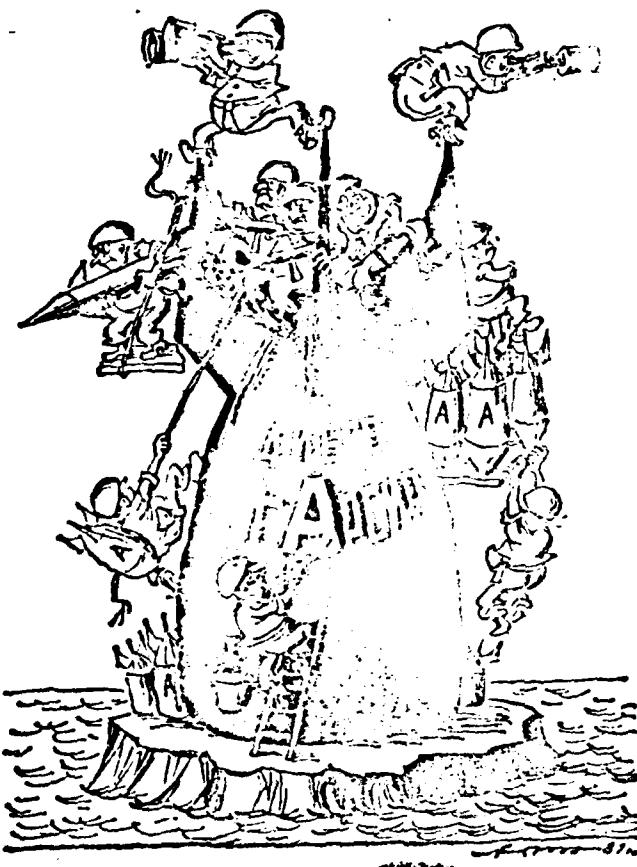
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the March issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1	Arms Race and Military Hegemony of U.S. in Persian Gulf/Middle East
2	Military/Political Hegemony of U.S./NATO
3	U.S. Military Assistance and Mutual Security to "Racist" South Africa
4	U.S. Military Hegemony in Middle East
5	U.S. Military Hegemony in Persian Gulf/Middle East
6	Military Political Hegemony of South Africa
7	(U.S.) Foreign Military Assistance and Aid to Repressive Governments

В настоящее время США модернизируют военную базу на острове Диего-Гарсия. Эти работы предусматривают, в частности, переоборудование взлетно-посадочной полосы для обслуживания стратегических бомбардировщиков B-52, способных нести на борту ядерное оружие, а также сооружение помещений для складирования ядерных бомб.

(На газетах)



ОСВАИВАЮТ ОСТРОВ...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА

At present US is modernizing its Diego Garcia Base. This work includes, in particular, rebuilding runways for B-52's which can carry nuclear weapons and building facilities for storing atom bombs.

Developing the island.

Руководство НАТО продолжает раздувать лживый миф о «советской военной угрозе».
(Из газет).



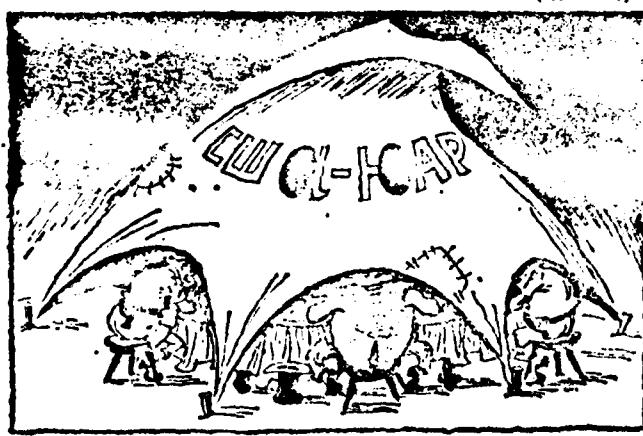
ЧЕРНИЛЬНЫЕ ПУЗЫРИ...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

NATO leaders continue to spread false myth about "Soviet military threat".

Bubbles of ink

Новая администрация США намерена активизировать военно-политическое сотрудничество с расистской ЮАР. Свидетельством этого является недавний визит высокопоставленной южноафриканской военной делегации в Вашингтон, где она провела переговоры с представителями Пентагона и совета национальной безопасности.
(Из газет).



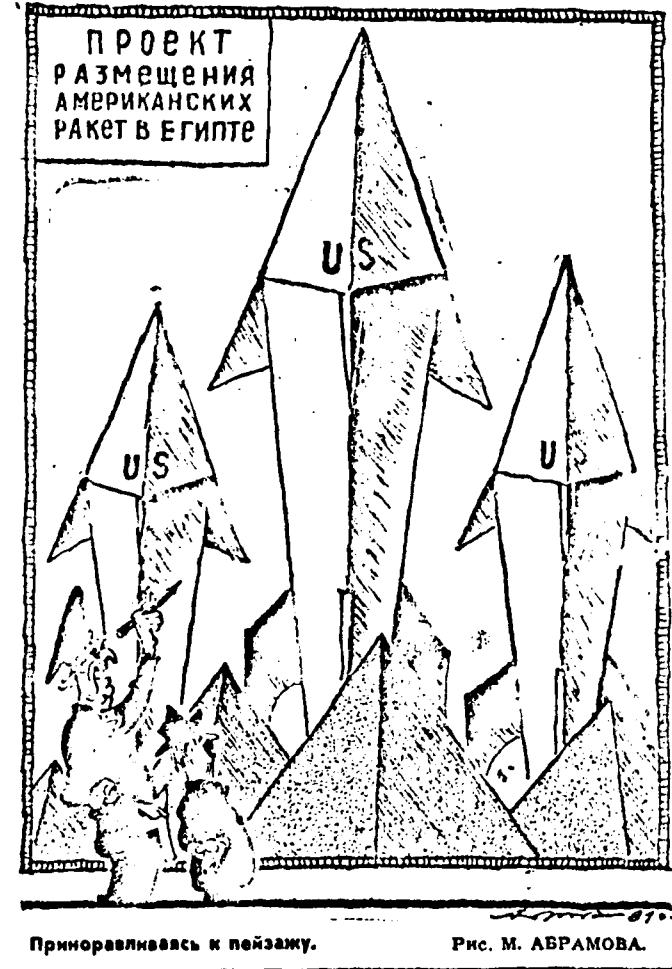
С ГЛАЗУ НА ГЛАЗ.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

New US administration intends to activate military-political cooperation with racist S. Africa. Evidence of this was manifested by recent visit of high-ranking S. African military delegate to Washington, where delegate conducted talks with Pentagon officials and national security council officials.

From eye to eye

Вашингтон договорился с Каиром о размещении на территории Египта американских военных баз.
(Из газет).



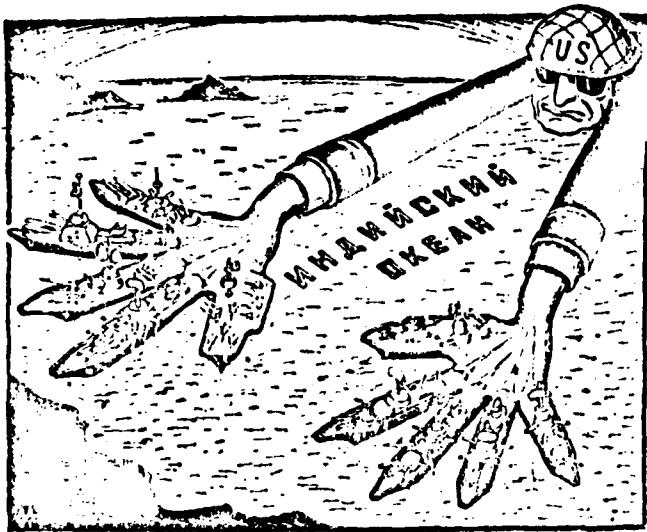
US and Cairo agree on building of network of US bases in Egypt.

Project for US military bases in Egypt.

Adapting to the picture.

В Персидском заливе и на подступах к нему сосредоточена огромная военно-морская армада США, создающая угрозу безопасности богатых нефтью прибрежных стран.

(Из газет).



Глаза завидущие, руки загребущие.

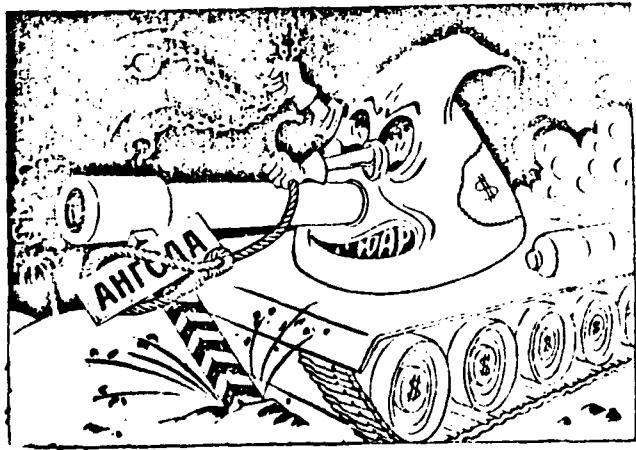
Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

Large US naval armada is concentrated in and around Persian Gulf and threatens security of oil-rich countries.

Covetous eyes, greedy hands.

Расистский режим ЮАР, незаконно оккупировавший Намибию, пропретил ее территорию в помощь своим вооруженным провокациям против соседней Анголы. Речь идет об атаках. Воинские подразделения ЮАР нарушают границы суверенного государства, убивают мирных жителей.

(Из газет).



НАГЛОСТЬ, НЕ ЗНАЮЩАЯ ГРАНИЦ.

Рис. А. ПУТИЛИНА

Racist S. African regime, illegally occupying Namibia, has turned its territory into a base of brazen armed provocations against neighboring Angola. S. African units are trespassing into sovereign state, killing peaceful citizens.

Brazenness which knows no borders.

На днях одновременно вступили в должность в качестве «президентов» диктаторы Пиночет в Чили и Чон Ду Хван в Южной Корее.

(Из газет).



С БЛАГОСЛОВЕНИЯ СВЫШЕ...

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА

Recently, "Presidents" Pinochet of Chile and Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea go into debt at the same time.

With blessings from above.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

CINCPAC Staff
Box 13
ATTN: J-36
Camp H. M. Smith, HI 96861

Mr. James Dandridge
Bombay (IS)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Commander
US Army Western Command
Fort Shafter, HI 96858
ATTN: APOP-SP

Commander ADP Systems Security Division
902 MI Group
Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland 20755
ATTN: IAGPA-F-O-PA (Librarian)

Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet
Code FF1-1
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Federal Research Divison
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
ATTN: Ms. Ruth Miller

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: PAO

Col. R. Deitch
HQD US Forces Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-5

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-31

Mr. Fred Schwaner
HQD (DAMI-AMP)
RM 2E489 Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20504

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-2

Commander
USAF Special Operations School
Hurlburt Field, Florida 32544
ATTN: EDOD

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-5

ASIF/INC
Bldg. #520
Bolling AFB
Washington, D.C. 20332
ATTN: LTC Makinen

Commander
US Forces, Korea
APO San Francisco 96301
ATTN: CFCPD-O

Threat Analysis Division
USMC Educational Center
Quantico, Virginia 22134
ATTN: Lt. D. Penn

Commander
US Forces, Korea
APO San Francisco 96301
ATTN: Special Advisor

Mr. Robert C. Childress
Corcoran Department of History
101 Randali Hall
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Headquarters 2nd Psychological Group
5301 Hauserman Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44130
ATTN: S-3

Col. Randolph A. Maglin
6715 McKinley Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90001

Headquarters 5th Psychological Group
SMMUSAR Center Dower Road
Washington, D.C. 20315
ATTN: S-3

Col. J. V. Wish
AFIS/INC Bldg. #520
Bolling AFB
Washington, D.C. 20332

Commander
4th Psychological Group
ATTN: ARJF-POG-SB
Ft. Bragg, N.C. 28307

HQ 7th Psyop Group
Harmon Hall
Presidio of San Francisco, 94129
ATTN: Unit Advisor 9

American Embassy
ATTN: Mr. Eugene J. Adams
Regional Service Center
APO San Francisco 96528

LTC Richard C. Morris
Headquarters Combined Forces Command
United Nations Command Yongsan Main
Post
APO San Francisco 96301 10

AF/INES
Bldg. #520
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, D.C. 20332

Commander-in-Chief
US European Command
ATTN: J-2
APO New York 09128

USCINCEUR
ATTN: SOTFE
APO New York 09128

CINCUSAREUR
ATTN: ACOFS for Intel
APO New York 09403

CINCUSAFE
ATTN: Dir. Intel
APO New York 09012

END

DATE

FILMED

10-81

DTIC